Exhibit 38

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Case 3:10-cv-03561-WHA Document 2118-21 Filed 04/20/17 Page 2 of 5 HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY

1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
3	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION
4	SAN PRANCISCO DIVISION
T	ORACLE AMERICA, INC.
_	
5	Plaintiff,
6	vs. Case No. 3:10-cv-03561-WHA
7	GOOGLE, INC.,
8	Defendant.
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12	HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY
13	PURSUANT TO THE PROTECTIVE ORDER
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15	VIDEO DEPOSITION OF GREGORY K. LEONARD, Ph.D.
16	San Francisco, California
17	Friday, March 11, 2016
18	Volume I
19	
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21	
22	REPORTED BY:
23	REBECCA L. ROMANO, RPR, CSR No. 12546
24	JOB NO. 2241706
25	PAGES 1 - 405
	Page 1

HIGHEYASSETS TO-COTOSSETS WHA Document 2118-21 Filed 04/POPT Paget SNEYS EYES ONLY specific to Android versus, you know, basically conclusion? 1 2 An internal Google study that looked at 2 Α. 3 this, and basically did an apportionment saying, 3 allows you to break down the Android revenue okay, you know, when we are doing Android, you between the part that's effectively due to Android 4 4

So it basically breaks things down between the revenues that Android generates and

know, what to the extent of that is, you know,

things that we're getting versus what we, you know,

Google. But of course it is not using Android, it's just the search-and-ads technologies.

- You said it was an internal Google study?
- Α. Yes.

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- And where is that reflected in your ο. report, that study?
- It's given here in the note, for instance. A Bates number for the study is indicated.
 - So GOOG-00130338, that's the study? Ο.
 - Yes
 - Q. And you said it's a comparison to
- Well, it's saying -- it's saying, when we Α. earn some money on Android, how much of that is

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hardware apps and digital content, I'm assuming are 100 percent apportioned to -- to Android.

- Okay. But can you explain why the AdSense and display revenues are excluded?
 - Because Google doesn't make anv Yes.

are coming off of people's Websites, they are not coming off of a Google search.

So those reflect things that really the -- the value of it is really being generated by the -- in that case the ad technologies and, you know, the ad side of Google's business, and not by

- Ο. And how do you know Google doesn't make
- The same document indicates that.
- Q. The internal Google study.
- Yes. Α. Ο.
- agreement?
- Α. Yes. Well, no, actually, no, I haven't
 - So you don't know what's in there. 0.
 - I don't know what's in there. Α.

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5 itself versus the part that's just due to the 6 search and ads technologies. 7 ο. 8 with it? 9 Α. 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 And the remainder that Google retains is a measure 19 of the value of Android's search and advertising technologies. Because that's what they are 20 21 22 remainder. 23 So this document allows you to figure out 24 that breakdown. And so I apply that to the search, 25 and then, you know, the other items on here are

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- Ο. And you don't know whether it characterizes these different buckets of revenue for purposes of revenue sharing.
- agreement says in that regard.
 - So you don't know whether, for example, ο.

that you are describing of search versus display and AdSense revenue.

- What I do know is again what is in this Α. Google document.
 - Which you have assumed to be true.
- MR. PURCELL: Object to the form.

THE DEPONENT: You know, it seems like it was done in the ordinary course of business so, you know, I find it to be a reasonable thing to rely

Q. (By Ms. Hurst) Now, you have could have

to, right?

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MR. PURCELL: Object to the form.

THE DEPONENT: I don't know. I might be mistaken, but I don't think it's been produced in this case.

> (By Ms. Hurst) Well, are you suggesting Ο.

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HIGHEY 68 PETS N TO - CVT-03556 TENNI HA Document 2118-21 37 APIs. My problem is -- my understanding is, the 37 APIs, at least it's not a problem. You can take those under GPLv2, and it's not going to affect any handset manufacturer. And where did you get that understanding? Ο. Dr. Astrachan, and, you know, there's Δ some legal stuff obviously in there which is, again, not my area, but that part I would rely upon counsel for. Ο. Okay. So you are just assuming that's true because counsel told you that? MR. PURCELL: Object to the form. (By Ms. Hurst) That handset Ο. manufacturers could use the 37 Java APIs without modification, and risk no concerns under GPLv2. MR. PURCELL: Object to the form. THE DEPONENT: Well, I don't know, for the technical part of that, it may be Dr. Astrachan. (By Ms. Hurst) Let me ask you this: Was it a risky proposition for Google to try to launch

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MR. PURCELL: Object to the form.

THE DEPONENT: Well, by "risk," you mean

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a new mobile software platform back in the

2005-to-2007 time frame?

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know, any -- almost any, you know, business going into a new area, you are going to have some -- some risk. I don't really think it was necessarily, at high level, any different than -- than other -other things. But sure, they didn't know how it would turn out. You know --(By Ms. Hurst) Was what I just said, the

- question that I asked you, was that true or false --
 - MR. PURCELL: Object to the form.
- (By Ms. Hurst) -- that it was a risk Q. because a software platform for mobile phones was a risk, there had been a lot of failure by a lot of people who you would think would be pretty good at it, it was a tough endeavor, true or false?

MR. PURCELL: Object to the form.

THE DEPONENT: I mean, I might agree with parts of that more than other parts.

- Ο. (By Ms. Hurst) Would you agree with it more if you knew you had said it in the first instance?
- Α. Yeah. I mean -- or yes, again, I agree with it. In the sense it's risky, yes. It's -like other things, it's a tough endeavor. I can't remember the rest of it -- where other people have

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were there upfront investments, and was it unclear whether they would be completely recovered. mean, that's true of almost any business enterprise

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(By Ms. Hurst) So in evaluating the risk Ο. that a choice is going to make for the platform, you would certainly want to evaluate that it might make a platform less attractive -- less attractive to OEMs, right?

MR. PURCELL: Object to the form.

THE DEPONENT: In general, if you were evaluating a choice, sure, that would be something you would -- you would think about, if you were doing a mobile platform and you weren't going to make the phone yourself.

(By Ms. Hurst) And when Google was evaluating whether to launch Android, it was a risk because a software platform for mobile phones was a risk. There had been a lot of failure by a lot of people who you would think would be pretty good at that.

It was risky, it was a tough endeavor, true?

> MR. PURCELL: Object to the form. THE DEPONENT: I mean, as I said, you

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I mean, the key about that, though, is that Google took a very different approach, and they seemed to know about -- or they were centered on that from the very beginning, and so that makes it, I think, knowing that they had a different approach made them very different, but -- which is something else I'm sure I talked about there as well.

- Isn't it true that it was pretty risky Ο. and uncertain, and an unknown venture, that, you know. Google hadn't been in that business?
- Well, yes, but they, you know, acquired the Android company, and Andy Rubin had been in the business. He had been involved in danger. So it's not like -- I mean he -- it wasn't at all because he was totally unfamiliar with it. But you know, again, it was his vision to do open source free, which I think was, you know, a crucial characteristic and, you know, was very important for the success.
- ο. Isn't it true that the amount of money that Google paid for Android reflects a high level of uncertainty with respect to Android?

MR. PURCELL: Object to the form.

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THE DEPONENT: I mean, they paid some money up front, and then there were -- part of the payment was -- as I remember, was in meeting certain milestones. So that -- you know, that reflects again that there was some uncertainty, of course, as in all business -- most business situations where you are putting in a new business. And so, yeah, the way they paid for it is consistent with that.

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- Q. (By Ms. Hurst) Isn't it true that the amount of money that Google paid for Android, in your view, reflects the high level of uncertainty.
- A. I don't know. I would need some more context for that. I mean, cause it's -- it's relative to what, so you -- you know, they paid money. Again, they broke up the payment, as often happens, to try to spread the risk around. That suggests there was risk, that's certainly true.
- Q. Isn't it true that the amount of money that Google paid for Android, in your view, reflected the high level of uncertainty?

 MR. PURCELL: Object to the form.
- $\label{theorem} \mbox{THE DEPONENT: I mean, again, as I just} \\ \mbox{answered, at some level, yes.}$
 - ${\tt Q.}$ (By Ms. Hurst) And it isn't true that,

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anything else, where businesses fail, and some make it and some don't.

I think it's certainly true that platform businesses tend to be -- have fewer players just by the nature of it. But importantly in this case, you know that basic logic has been demonstrated by, in some academic papers to actually not really apply due to the nature of it. So it's been found that, you know, that tipping is actually relatively unlikely given the incentives developers and users have.

- $\ensuremath{\mathtt{Q}}.$ What is the significance of the fact that $\ensuremath{\mathtt{Andy}}$ Rubin had prior experience with danger?
- $\label{eq:You said that several times now, what's that got to do with anything?}$
 - A. Well, it reduces the risk, right?

He's -- he's going to have some knowledge and understanding about the industry and what needs to be done. And he has some -- obviously some expertise in doing it, so that's going to reduce the risk relative to somebody who didn't have that background.

- Q. What industry?
- A. Cellular phone industry.

 ${\tt MS.\ HURST:}\ {\tt Why\ don't\ we\ break\ for\ lunch\ now.}$

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in your view, it was pretty risky and uncertain, and an unknown venture, and that Google hadn't been in that business?

- A. It is certainly true they hadn't been in the business although, again, Andy Rubin had been.

 And it's certainly unknown. You don't know how it is going to turn out.
- So I mean certainly, I mean, so you -- I mean, all that's true, but it's -- you know, it's also not totally unique to the situation either.
- Q. Have you made any study of platform economics in connection with this matter or otherwise?

MR. PURCELL: Object to the form.

THE DEPONENT: Yeah, I have a section in my report that discusses it.

- Q. (By Ms. Hurst) Isn't it true that platform economics are characterized by what has sometimes been called the tippy nature, that is that one deal can make or break a platform?
- A. I mean, I'll say a couple of things about that. One is that -- that's, you know, what kind of gets economists excited about platforms in general. But remember the reality is that, you know, there are lots of situations, as with

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THE DEPONENT: Okay.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: This marks the end of
Media No. 2 of the deposition of

Dr. Gregory Leonard. We are going off the record at 12:41 p.m.

(Recess taken.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER: We are back on the record at 1:37 p.m. This marks the beginning of Media No. 3 to the deposition of Dr. Gregory Leonard.

Q. (By Ms. Hurst) All right. Is it -- is it true, Dr. Leonard, that allowing OEMs to differentiate was a fundamental aspect of Google's strategy with Android?

MR. PURCELL: Object to the form.

THE DEPONENT: Yes, I think so.

MS. HURST: Exhibit 5146 is

18 GOOGLE-01-00028498 and 499.

 $\mbox{(Exhibit 5146 was marked for identification by} \\$ the court reporter and is attached hereto.)

- Q. (By Ms. Hurst) Okay. Exhibit 5146 is -reflects an email exchange between Andy Rubin and
 Bob Lee on or about August 11th and 12th, 2007; is
 that correct?
- A Yes

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